THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

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OMITTED ARTICLES

OF LAST WEEK.

MINORITY SECESSION.

[An event of serious aspect, is the combined secession of all the great leaders of opposition, in England and Ireland at the same time.]

IN the British House of Lords, May 30, after the Duke of Bedford had moved for "the dismissal of his Majesty's ministers forever, as a necessary preliminary to the salvation of the country"—he concluded a Ciceronean speech, with observing, "that having for four years been struggling to oppose the baneful career of the present ministry, and having as constantly been defeated; finding all he could say was in vain, it was his determination to retire from the active duties of parliament, and not trouble them in future." His motion, as usual was negatived, there being only 14 in favor, to 91 against it.

In the House of Comment May 26, Mr. Grey moved for a reform in Parliamentary Representation. His plan was to equalize the representation, by admitting all householders who pay taxes to the right of suffrage; and by a more just distribution of country members. At the close of his speech he observed, "that as his best exertions had been treated with obloquy and insult, she should not, after this night, unless his proposition was adopted, take any share in the discussions of the house, except simply to give his vote." His motion created a glowing debate, in which all the eloquence of the leading members was exerted; and which formed a colossal pyramid of investigation, argument and constitutional learning; the apex of which was the speech of Mr. Fox, the fullest, most able, and animated which ever issued from the lips of that veteran in legislative investigation and oratory. Mr. Fox also declared his intention to retire from active opposition.

In the Irish House of Commons Mr. Grattan said, "having no power left to dissuade or persuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more; and after this day, shall not attend the House of Commons."

PARIS, MAY 10.

The Venetian Government is no more. The members of the Aulic Council are arrested; and the Senate have voted by a majority of 720 to 5 to resign their power into

to a provisionary government approbated by Gen. Bnonaparte, and to surrender to him those Proveditors, and other public functionaries, against whom he had to complain.

It is most likely that the greatest part of the Venetian territory will be used as a compensation to the House of Austria.

The independence of Lombardy has been declared at Milan.

MAY 20.

It is said that Richery is about to sail from Brest, with a squadron for Mauritius, having commissioners from the Directory on board, who are to execute the decree for emancipating the negroes.

VIENNA, MAY 6.

A Letter from Labec, May 5.

Mr. Hammond, the English under secretary of state, has left this city on his return, it is supposed, for London. He has expressed great dissatisfaction at the conclusion of a separate peace by the Emperor.

In Germany every thing announces the approach of a lasting peace. The general levy is superceded—the volunteer medals have been struck, and the Emperor has ordered the peasants to return to their labor, the students to their schools, and the artisans to their respective employments.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

General KOSCIUSKO is said to have arrived in the river Thames, on board a Swedish vessel bound to America.

He has received three severe wounds in his head, three bayonet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh was carried away by a cannon shot; from the pain these wounds still occasion, he cannot move himself; and amuses his hours with drawing landscapes.—He speaks with the most lively gratitude of the present Emperor of Russia, and complains that his wounds were long neglected after he was made prisoner. In the battle that determined the fate of Poland, he placed the Nobles on the two wings, and took himself the command of new levies and serfs.—The Nobles first gave way. Determined not to survive his country, he put his last pistol to his own head! It missed fire; and he was immediately made prisoner.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

Is said in a London paper of June 1, to have died of a dropsy. His successor, who is 24 years of age, is popular with all his subjects;—is a great friend to the Emperor, and was warmly opposed to the late Peace with the French. If this is true, it ranks in a second degree of importance.

The Spaniards express much fear of a revolt in Southamerica. Their intelligence from thence is said to be alarming.

DUBLIN, MAY 29.

Accounts are received in town from Newry, stating, that a person named Lawson, a man of considerable property, and in a respectable line of life, has been apprehended for seditious practices, and is, with a number of others, on their way to Dublin. The same accounts add, that in the house of Mr. Lawson were found a conside-

rable number of pikes, with patterns of military uniforms, intended to be worn by United Irishmen, and some papers of instruction for the organization of a body of armed men.

No business is transacted in the mercantile world. The custom house has nothing to do. The distillers have stopped working, and thus the two great channels of revenue, customs and excise, are nearly dried up. What the consequences of this failure will be in another year, presents a terrifying reflection.

NEW * STAR.

CONCORD, AUG. 15.

Summary of latest News.

An arrival at Boston, on Tuesday last, brings London papers to June 10.

Wings of Peace extending.

By the above arrival, comes the intelligence, and it appears authentic, that preparatory measures have been taken by England for entering into a negotiation for PEACE with France—A passport has been requested of the Executive Directory for a negotiator, and the Directory replied, "The French are ready to enter upon the negotiation; and will receive with gladness any proposal on behalf of England."—

REVOLUTION in CHINA.

It is stated, that a revolutionary spirit has appeared in the populous empire of China. The inhabitants of the hilly country, situated about 300 miles from Canton, are discontented at the old emperor's appointing his 15th son as his successor, and declare they will acknowledge none but the eldest son as their future sovereign. Exertions have been made to reduce the malcontents to obedience, but their strength in numbers, and advantage in situation, have enabled them to resist every such effort.—

THE MUTINY

in the British navy, has been a source of great expense to the nation, and of much perplexity to John Bull and his ministers—The mutiny appears to be quelled, except at Sheerness & the Nore—where, it appears, discontent still reigns—We have some accounts, that the Sheerness mutiny was broken up; but Capt. Aydelott, who brought the latest papers, at Boston, says that those accounts were founded on the withdrawing of 3 or 4 ships from the mutiny when the Admiralty proclamation was made known—The fleet consists of 21 vessels, 3 or 4 of which are said to be well disposed, but were kept in the middle of the fleet and forced to obey the orders of the delegates of the mutineers. A great number of gun-boats are fitting out at Woolwich, 10 of which were completely equipped.

The last Portland paper states, as a rumor, that there had been a mutiny among the British ships at Halifax.

In our own country, the CANADA PLOT demands attention—It appears to be a deep-laid French plan—We are sorry any of our own citizens have had concern in it; but they are meeting their reward—M'Lean is executed; Hugh Hogan and Levi Allen, are committed to prison for treasonable practices—Allen belongs to Vermont.

The President of the United States, on his return from Congress to Massachusetts, has been treated with every degree of respect, due to the most deserving chief magistrate of a respectable and grateful country—In Boston,

preparations were making for a most splendid and sumptuous public entertainment in honor of the President.

Thomas Barclay, Esq. British commissioner for settling the eastern boundary between the U. S. and the British dominions in America, Ward Chipman, Esq. British agent in that business, and Edward Winslow, Esq. secretary to the commissioners, have arrived in Boston—Egbert Benson and David Howell, Esqrs. are the U. S. commissioners.

A gentleman writes from Canada, that "M'Lean's plot is daily more and more unveiled—It will prove a long chain, every link of which is welded by villainy. Murder was to have been the advance guard; Plunder the main body; and complete Anarchy and Confusion were to bring up the rear. It is reported here, that some very distinguished men in Vermont, are not only accessary to, but are now actively employed in the conspiracy. Some of them are in Europe."

It is said, a detachment of U. States' troops had been ordered from Niagara, to the Mississippi, to protect the frontiers.

In France, a great change has taken place in the government of France by the admission of the New Director, & Third, almost paramount to a Revelation;—this change will be favorable to America—the conduct of all considerable officers is severely scrutinized; already great excesses have been detected. Truguet, minister of marine, Merlin, of justice and De la Croix, of Foreign Relations, are implicated. The first is said to have shared Santhonax's plunder, suppressed information of the atrocities of the tyrant, and defrauded the Republic in his provision contracts. Santhonax and his colleagues in iniquity are recalled from St. Domingo.

It was reported at Bourdeaux, that Mr. Pinckney, our Envoy, had been invited to Paris from Rotterdam. Affairs between the United States and the French Republic, are considered as in a fair way to amicable adjustment. —PEACE to the World!

EXTRAORDINARY!

From Newyork, Aug. 2.

We have good authority for stating, that during the late session of Congress, Vice President Jefferson wrote a letter to Mr. F—, a friend of his in Maryland, in which he says, that the President convened Congress in May, with the view of declaring war against France, provided he should find a respectable majority of Congress in favor of the measure, or to that effect. He enjoined him strictly not to show the letter—but the gentleman had thought fit to disregard the injunction. In the same letter he recommends to his friend, Bache's paper. The public may rely on the fact.

Letter from a gentlemen in Massachusetts to his friend in Albany, July 26.

"I have just seen a gentlemen from Canada, whose reputation for veracity is unquestionable.—He has afforded me some information relative to the 'Canada plot,' which has been mentioned in the papers. He says that Butterfield, on his examination, declared that three members of Congress were in the conspiracy—that the 20,000 stands of arms purchased by Ira Allen, were for the use of the conspirators. A reward of two hundred pounds was offered for an esquire Smith, formerly of Lenox, but now resident in Vermont——and a

reward of one hundred pounds was offered for the apprehending of a Mr. Marvin. One of the M'Lean's was doomed for execution about a fortnight or three weeks ago, the other will probably escape, as Butterfield does not implicate him in the conspiracy.

The object of the conspiracy was the reduction of Canada, and then an attack upon our government. Butterfield has disclosed about 300 names. One Duplas a Frenchman is apprehended, and will certainly suffer death. The conspirators were to take possession of Canada for France. My informant speaks with certainty of an expreis having been sent with the discoveries in Canada to the President of the United States."

QUEBEC, JULY 11.

M'LEAN's TRIAL.

On Friday last, came on before a special court of oyer and terminer, the trial of DAVID M'LEAN, for High Treason. The indictment was opened by Mr. Caron, and the case stated by the Attorney General. After the evidence for the crown was closed, the prisoner desired to be heard in his own defence, which was granted. He began by thanking the court for the indulgence he has received, and, after a short address to the jury on the subject of his innocence, he turned round and began to harangue the audience—hereupon he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who informed him, that a patient hearing should be given to whatever he might have to urge, but that it should be addressed to the court and jury, and not to the by standers. The prisoner apologized for his ignorance in matters of form, and proceeded in a speech of near an hour's length, to give an account of his life and connexions; in the course of which he admitted most of the principal facts proved against him; particularly that of having a certificate signed by Mr. Adet, the French minister, concealed in his shoe; on all of which he attempted to put an innocent construction, and concluded with a fervent prayer to the Deity, that he would give the powers of utterance to his young counsel who were to speak in his behalf. Mr. Pyke and Mr. Franklyn, who had been assigned, were then heard for the prisoner, but they called no witnesses. The Attorney General made a very able reply, in which he commented on the prisoner's indiscretion in attempting his own defence, and clearly refuted all the pretexts he had set up, to the conviction of every body. The evidence was then summed up by the Chief Justice, who observed, that most of the overt acts charged, which were 14 in number, were proved by three or four witnesses, many of whom (which was rarely the case in prosecutions of this sort) were not at all implicated in the crime.

The jury, after being out about half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty.—The prisoner, upon being asked what he had to say, why judgment of death should not be passed on him, referred to his counsel, who moved two law points in arrest of judgment, which were answered by the Attorney General, and overruled by the

court. The prisoner was again asked if he had any thing further to say, and answering, nothing, the Chief Justice proceeded to give sentence, which concluded thus:

"It remains that I should discharge the painful duty of pronouncing the sentence of the law; which is, That you, David M'. Lean, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence you are to be drawn to the place of execution, where you must be hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead; for you must be cut down alive, your bowels taken out, and burnt before your face; then your head must be separated from your body, which must be divided into four parts, and your head and quarters be at the King's disposal; and the Lord have mercy on your soul!" To be executed the 21st.

DIED]—At Chester, on Sunday the 6th inst. Dr. JOSEPH BROWN, celebrated for curing fits, &c. Æt. 82——He well supported through life, the moral, the christian, the social and domestic characters, with that of a useful citizen, and died in a good old age, leaving a wife & family to lament their loss.

Died, at Canterbury, on Friday the 11th inst. Miss Polly Clough, eldest daughter of Mr. OBADIAH CLOUGH, in the 15th year of her age. By this affecting stroke, her Parents were deprived of an affectionate, dutiful, and promising daughter,—and her young acquaintance of an amiable and valuable friend. On the Sunday following, her remains were carried into the meeting-house, where a well adapted prayer was delivered, after which her remains, attended by a very numerous concourse of mourners and friends, were deposited in the grave's silent mansions.

☞ *The* STAR *will not appear till Wednesday, next week.*

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by notes of hand or book account, are hereby requested to make payment at or before the last day of Sept. next;—if they do not, ANOTHER mode of collection will be chosen, and no further notice will be given.

Will be received in payment, Cash, Beef Cattle at what they are worth, Salts of Lye, and almost any kind of Country Produce—Fair Promises will not answer any longer.

EBENEZER EATON.

Bradford, Aug. 7, 1797.

FANCY GOODS.

Lately received, and now selling

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

RICH Chintzes and Calicoes; Ginghams, Mulmonet, book, check'd, and sprig'd Muslins, four 4ths and six 4ths wide; a variety of rich and beautiful Muslinets; Dimities; Lincens; Diapers; strip'd, cloudand twill'd striped Nankines; Quiltings, and other fancy Waistcoating; Gentlemens' twill'd, in and silk Florenteens; Shaloons; Durants; Tamnies; Cimancoes; Russels; Lastings;

Moreens; Taboreens; Cambletts; Cambleteens; Broad Cloths, from 12s. to 36s. per yard; fine and fashionable coloured Kerseymeres; Velvets, and Velverets; Baizes; Flannels; black, plumb, and other colored Satins; Modes; Sarcenets; black, plume, blue, and other colored plain and changeable Lustrings; Muslin, silk, & chintz Shawls; Mens' tambour'd neck handkerchiefs; Copperplate, and other pocket do.; black & green, plain and spotted Gauze;—Nankins, Bandannas, Sannahs, Garrahs, Tandah, Cassahs, and other

India Goods;

Silk Hose; Cotton & worsted do.; Ladies' Beavers, and Satin Beaver Hats; Ribbons, Tapes, & Tasles; Tassels and Edgings; Mens, silk, beaver and other Gloves; Ladies, Kid, silk and worsted do.;—Silk Mitts; Fans; Umbrellas;—Best Imperial, pearl, gilt, plated and other Buttons.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of

Hard-Ware & Cutlery;

Among which are,

Elegant Salvers and Tea

Trays; Brass and common Candlesticks; Thumb-Latches; H. and H. L. Hinges; Table & Desk do.; Augurs of all kinds; Squares, Rules, and Compasses; Shoe and Knee Buckles, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of

SADDLERY.

ALSO,

Jamaica, St. Croix, and

N. E Rum; Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines; Brandy; Holland Gin; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Souchong, & Bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Molasses; Allspice; Pepper; Cloves; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Rice; Raisons; Indigo; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails; 6 by 8 and 7 by 9, Window Glass; English, blistered and German Steel; Russia and Swedes Iron, &c.

POWDER & SHOT.

Also, Liverpool and Glass Ware—together with a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines;

among which are the following

PATENT MEDICINE:

Anderson's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's Pills;—Bateman's pectoral drops—Bettoe's British Oil—Balsam of Honey—Cephalick Snuff—Turlington's Balsam of Life—Essence of Peppermint——Pungent Salts——ALSO,

Best crown, and common Lancets—Crooked Needles——Ivory Pipes—Bistories——Pewter Syringes;—Prussian Blue; Patent Yellow; Vermillion, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome Assortment of

Books and Stationary,

&c. &c. &c.

☞ The above comprising a great variety of valuable Goods—many of which are really of a superior quality; and being chosen with a great deal of care and attention, the Subscribers flatter themselves will prove agreeable to their friends and customers.

P. & O. Carrigain.

Concord, Aug. 7, 1797. 1f

INVITATION.

THE subscriber, with great reluctance, doth ply the task of DUNNING——But necessity urges him to call seriously on his friends and customers for settlements and payments; among whom there are two classes, from which he must request settlements, without further notice; and that immediately; not later than the 15th of August next, at farthest; —*First*, All those whose accounts have been standing more than one year—*Second*, All those whose accounts or obligations have been standing more than double the time proposed for payments.—— Those two classes, (if they neglect this notice) will most assuredly be called upon without favor or partiality.

Beef Cattle will be received for payments, at what they may be worth.—☞ He would remind his friends of the apparent and probable decay of Foreign markets for their produce;—and suggest, that the sooner their accounts are settled, the easier it will be for them, extraordinary circumstances excepted.

The subscriber hath lately received and has for SALE, a very handsome assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

a general assortment—

Westindia Goods, Dye Stuffs, and Paints,

and a small assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which he will sell on very reasonable terms, for Cash, or almost any kind of produce.

Timo. Dix, jun.

Boscawen, 20th July, '97.

Eastern Lands for sale.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to those persons who have applied for, or that wish to purchase Lands in townships No. 1, 2, 4, and 5, lying west of, and adjoining Farmington, on Sandy River, and about 20 miles west of Kennebeck River, in the District of Maine,—that he expects to be at Mr. Samuel Butterfield's, Esquire Sterling's, or Major Prescott's, in Farmington; or at Mr. Ebenezer Thompson's, in township No. 2, on Sandy River, by the 1st of Sept. next, in order to contract with any person or persons who wish to purchase——Also informing them, that his design is to appropriate lands sufficient, with the appropriations already made, to support a religious instructor, and a schoolmaster, without taxing the inhabitants——that there are about 20 families in the above mentioned township No. 2, and a saw-mill and grist-mill——That two of the afore-named townships, he would sell by the township, or any less quantity; if by lots, and he meet with a speedy sale, he would put them on the same footing with the first named.——For further information, please to enquire of the Subscriber, at his dwelling house in Concord, Newhampshire.

JACOB ABBOT.

Concord, July 28, 1797.